

E-FILED on 8/3/10

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

ARISTOCRAT TECHNOLOGIES,  
AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED and  
ARISTOCRAT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

INTERNATIONAL GAME TECHNOLOGY  
and IGT,

Defendants.

No. C-06-03717 RMW

ORDER REGARDING WAIVER OF  
ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE

[Re Docket No. 796]

Defendants International Game Technology and IGT (collectively "IGT") object to the magistrate judge's failure to determine the scope of the attorney-client privilege waiver made by plaintiffs Aristocrat Technologies, Australia Pty Limited, and Aristocrat Technologies, Inc. (collectively "Aristocrat"). Having considered the arguments of both parties, the court determines the scope of the privilege waiver as set forth below.

**I. BACKGROUND**

Aristocrat and IGT are competitors in the market for electronic gaming machines. Aristocrat filed suit against IGT, alleging infringement of United States Patent Nos. 7,056,215 ("215 Patent") and 7,108,603 ("603 Patent"). The patent application that eventually issued as the '215 Patent was

1 U.S. Patent Application No. 09/462,717 ("717 Application"). The '603 Patent is a continuation of  
2 the '215 Patent and thus claims priority from the '717 Application.

3 IGT has asserted various defenses and counterclaims, including patent unenforceability due  
4 to inequitable conduct. IGT alleges that Aristocrat committed inequitable conduct in the prosecution  
5 of the '717 Application, rendering both the '215 Patent and the '603 Patent unenforceable. In  
6 particular, IGT alleges that Mr. Shahan Islam, Aristocrat's patent attorney prosecuting the '717  
7 Application, falsely represented to the Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") that the entire delay in  
8 seeking revival of the '717 Application (which had been abandoned) was unintentional. According  
9 to IGT, Aristocrat committed inequitable conduct because it learned of the material  
10 misrepresentation by July 2003, failed to inform the PTO of this material false statement, and  
11 instead accepted the benefit of Islam's prosecution conduct.

12 IGT sought information relating to its inequitable conduct claim in its Rule 30(b)(6)  
13 deposition of Aristocrat. During the course of the deposition, disputes arose over Aristocrat's  
14 assertion of the attorney-client privilege, resulting in IGT filing a motion to compel and for  
15 sanctions and Aristocrat filing a motion for a protective order. On August 19, 2009 (before these  
16 motions were heard by the magistrate judge), Aristocrat provided IGT with attorney-client  
17 privileged communications between December 1999 and July 15, 2003. The parties now dispute the  
18 scope of this waiver of attorney-client privilege.

## 19 II. ANALYSIS

20 It is well-established that "voluntary disclosure of the content of a privileged attorney  
21 communication constitutes a waiver of the privilege as to all other such communications on the same  
22 subject." *Weil v. Investment/Indicators, Research & Mgmt., Inc.*, 647 F.2d 18, 24 (9th Cir. 1981).  
23 What the court must determine is the metes and bounds of the subject matter that was disclosed. In  
24 this case, the parties dispute both the temporal scope and the substantive scope of the privilege  
25 waiver.

### 26 A. Temporal Scope of Waiver

27 According to Aristocrat, the temporal scope of the waiver should be limited to the time  
28 period for which it had already produced communications – from December 1999 (shortly before the

1 filing of the '717 Application) through July 15, 2003 (shortly after Aristocrat first discovered the  
2 abandonment of the '717 Application). IGT argues that the temporal scope of the waiver should  
3 include the entire period that the '215 and '603 Patents were pending, meaning the time period  
4 should stretch from December 1999 until June 6, 2006 for the '215 Patent and from December 1999<sup>1</sup>  
5 until September 19, 2006 for the '603 Patent.

6 As the party asserting attorney-client privilege, Aristocrat has the burden of proving that it  
7 has not waived the privilege for communications after July 15, 2003. *See Weil*, 647 F.2d at 25.  
8 Aristocrat has not met this burden. While it is clear that Aristocrat sought to limit the privilege  
9 waiver to a specific time period (as evidenced by its limited production of attorney  
10 communications), its subjective intent is not dispositive. *See Phoenix Solutions Inc. v. Wells Fargo*  
11 *Bank, N.A.*, 254 F.R.D. 568, 577 (N.D. Cal. 2008) ("Phoenix's attorney argument that it did not  
12 subjectively intend to waive the privilege as to any documents beyond those which have already  
13 been disclosed is unpersuasive to make out the necessary element of nonwaiver.").

14 It appears that Aristocrat seeks to use the waived attorney communications to prove that it  
15 was not aware of its patent attorney's alleged misconduct before the PTO at the time the misconduct  
16 occurred. However, IGT has alleged inequitable conduct based on Aristocrat later learning of this  
17 misconduct, failing to report it to the PTO, and accepting the benefits of the misconduct. Thus,  
18 Aristocrat's knowledge is at issue, not only at the time the alleged misrepresentation was made to the  
19 PTO, but throughout the entire pendency of the patents in suit. Aristocrat has not provided a  
20 persuasive reason to limit the scope of the waiver with an arbitrary cutoff date of July 15, 2003.

21 The doctrine of waiver of the attorney-client privilege is rooted in notions of  
22 fundamental fairness. Its principal purpose is to protect against the unfairness that  
23 would result from a privilege holder selectively disclosing privileged  
communications to an adversary, revealing those that support the cause while  
claiming the shelter of the privilege to avoid disclosing those that are less favorable.

24 *Tennenbaum v. Deloitte & Touche*, 77 F.3d 337, 340-41 (9th Cir. 1996). In light of the fact that  
25 Aristocrat's knowledge throughout the pendency of the patents in suit is at issue, it would be unfair  
26 to allow Aristocrat to selectively waive privilege to establish its lack of knowledge regarding the

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27 <sup>1</sup> The application that eventually issued as the '603 Patent was not filed until April 8, 2005, but this  
28 application was a continuation of the '717 Application and thus claims the earlier priority date of  
July 8, 1998.

1 alleged misconduct during a particular time frame while refusing to disclose attorney  
2 communications regarding its later acquisition of knowledge of the same misconduct. The court  
3 therefore adopts the temporal scope proposed by IGT: from December 1999 until June 6, 2006 for  
4 the '215 Patent and from December 1999 until September 19, 2006 for the '603 Patent.

5 **B. Substantive Scope of Waiver**

6 IGT contends that the substantive scope of the privilege waiver should include: (1)  
7 Aristocrat's actions, knowledge, or intent with respect to abandonment, delay, timing, or revival of  
8 the '717 Application; (2) the decision to disclose or not disclose conduct occurring during the period  
9 of abandonment to the PTO; and (3) any policy of abandonment of patent applications generally.  
10 Aristocrat seeks to limit the scope of the waiver to the following subject matter: (1) the abandonment  
11 of the '717 Application, (2) Aristocrat's knowledge of the abandonment of the '717 Application, and  
12 (3) any intent by Aristocrat or its attorneys during that period to delay or abandon the '717  
13 Application.

14 The substantive scope of the waiver is determined by the content of the disclosed  
15 communications. *See Weil*, 647 F.2d at 24. It appears that the privileged communications which  
16 were produced demonstrate that prior to July 2003, Aristocrat was not aware of the abandonment of  
17 the '717 Application, the delay in filing a petition to revive the '717 Application, and Islam's  
18 representation to the PTO that the entire delay was unintentional. Thus, the disclosed  
19 communications relate directly to the abandonment, delay, timing, and revival of the '717  
20 Application and Aristocrat's knowledge and intent with respect to said abandonment, delay, timing,  
21 and revival. Consequently, the scope of the waiver undoubtedly encompasses Aristocrat's  
22 knowledge and intent regarding the abandonment, delay, timing, or revival of the '717 Application.  
23 For the reasons discussed above, this includes knowledge that Aristocrat acquired post-July 2003  
24 regarding the abandonment, delay, timing, or revival of the '717 Application. Aristocrat's decision-  
25 making process (regarding disclosure or non-disclosure to the PTO) and any general policy of  
26 abandonment, however, do not bear any direct relation to the subject matter of the disclosed  
27 communications. The court therefore finds that the substantive scope of the privilege waiver is: (1)  
28 the abandonment, delay, timing, or revival of the '717 Application; (2) any knowledge by Aristocrat

1 or its attorneys regarding the abandonment, delay, timing, or revival of the '717 Application; and (3)  
2 any intent by Aristocrat or its attorneys to delay or abandon the '717 Application.


3 Further, any communications with trial counsel in anticipation of bringing an infringement  
4 claim once the patents issued would not appear to be within the scope of the waiver, provided trial  
5 counsel was not in any way involved with the prosecution of the patents. Trial counsel's  
6 involvement presumably was not related to the alleged inequitable conduct that involved  
7 withholding of information from the PTO. *Cf. In re Seagate Tech., LLC*, 497 F.3d 1360, 1374-75  
8 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (holding that "as a general proposition, . . . asserting the advice of counsel defense  
9 and disclaiming the opinions of opinion counsel do not constitute waiver of the attorney-client  
10 privilege for communications with trial counsel").

### 11 III. ORDER

12 For the foregoing reasons, the court finds that the scope of Aristocrat's attorney-client  
13 privilege waiver is as follows:

- 14 1. The temporal scope of the waiver is: (1) from December 1999 until June 6, 2006 for  
15 the '215 Patent and (2) from December 1999 until September 19, 2006 for the '603  
16 Patent.
- 17 2. The substantive scope of the waiver is: (1) the abandonment, delay, timing, or revival  
18 of the '717 Application; (2) any knowledge by Aristocrat or its attorneys regarding  
19 the abandonment, delay, timing, or revival of the '717 Application; and (3) any intent  
20 by Aristocrat or its attorneys to delay or abandon the '717 Application.

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24 DATED: 8/3/10

  
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RONALD M. WHYTE  
United States District Judge